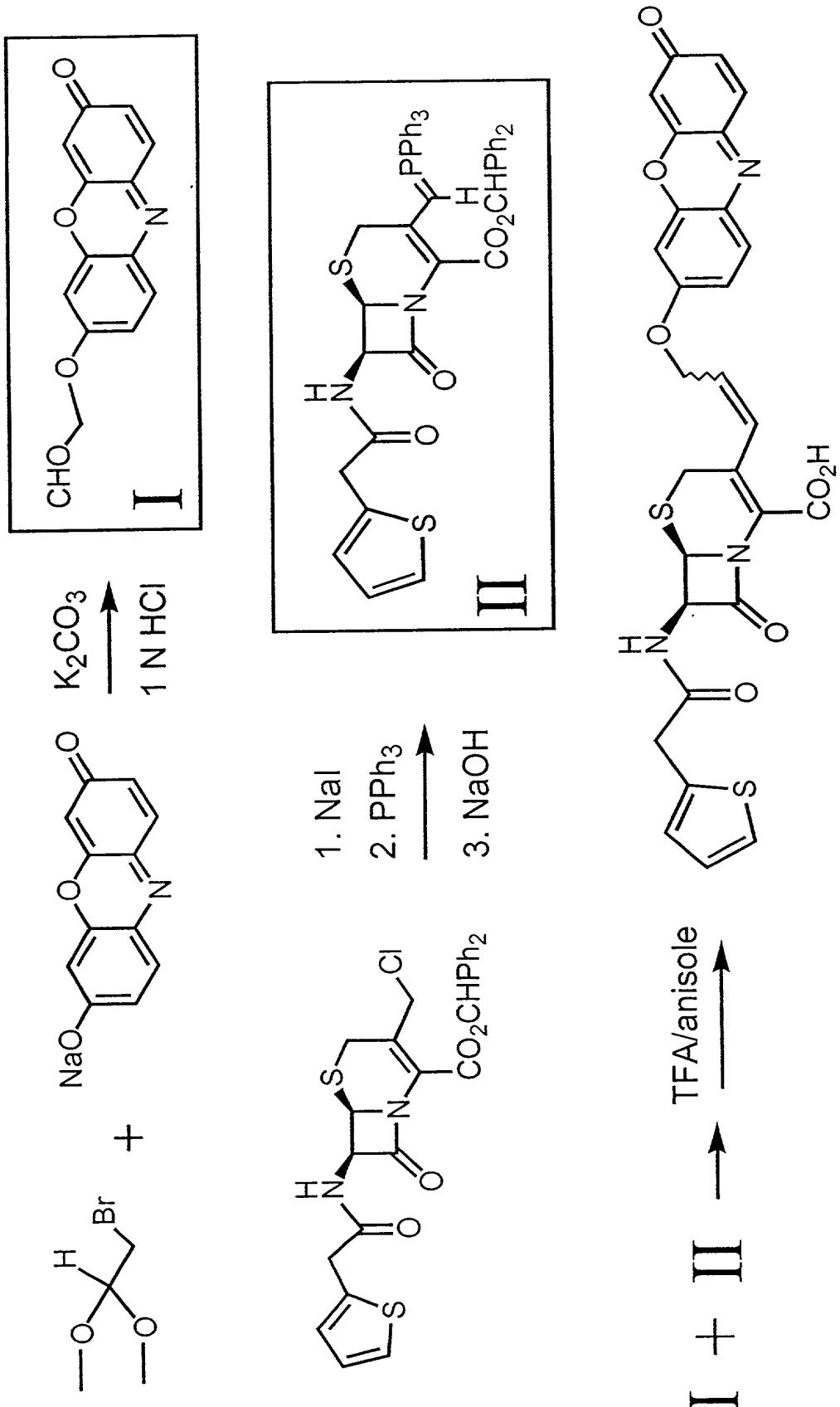
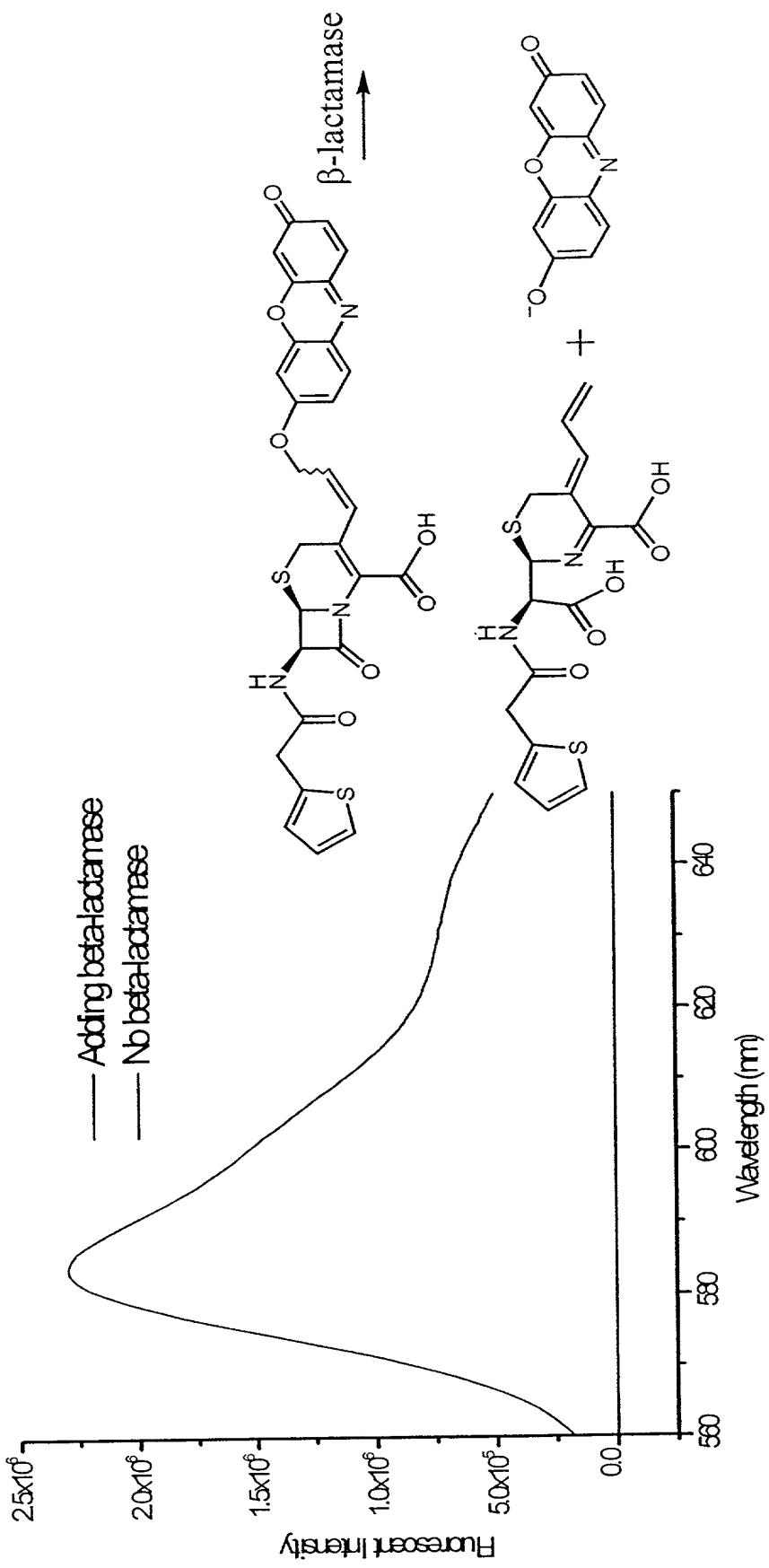


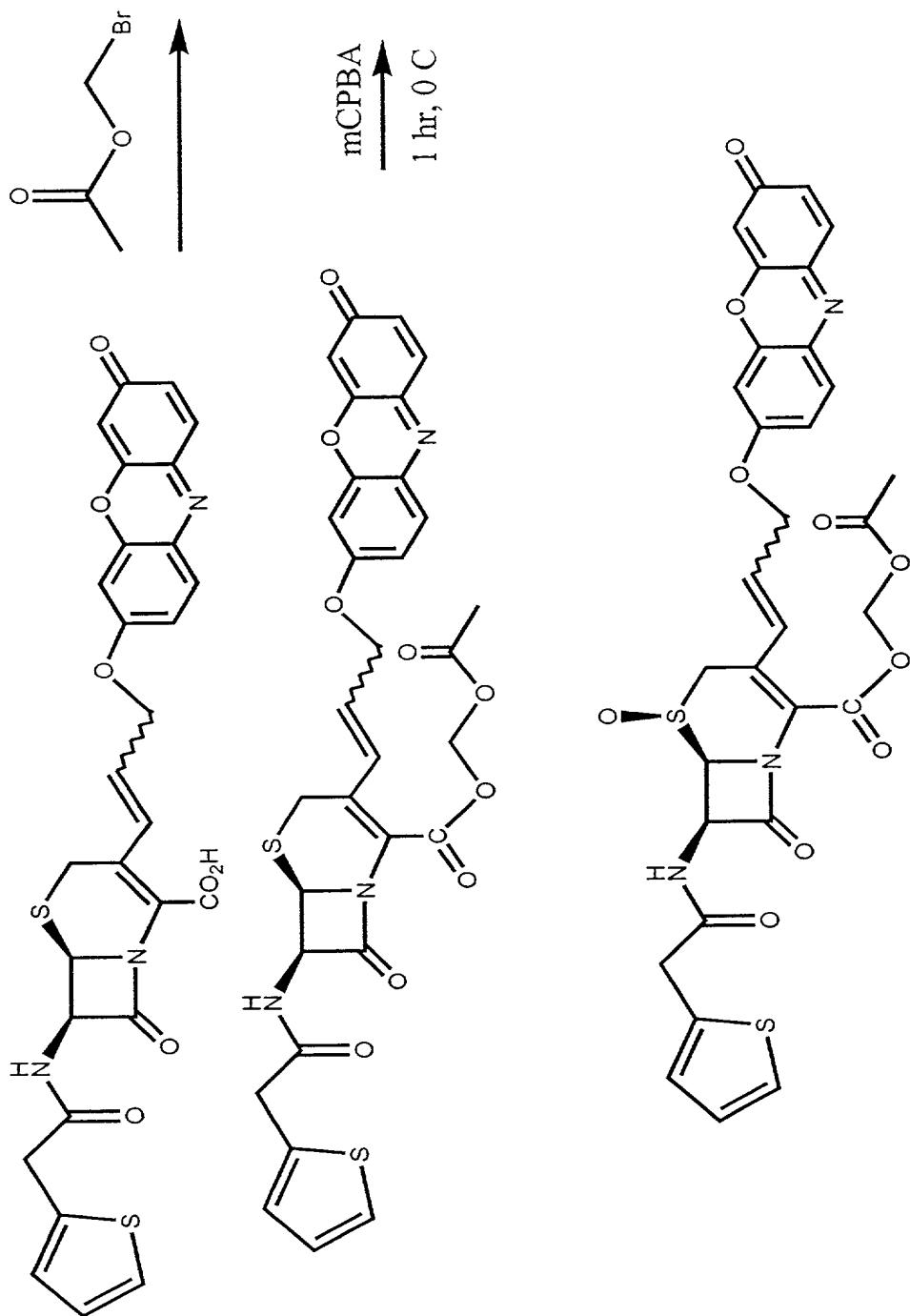
The new substrate is synthetically easily accessible



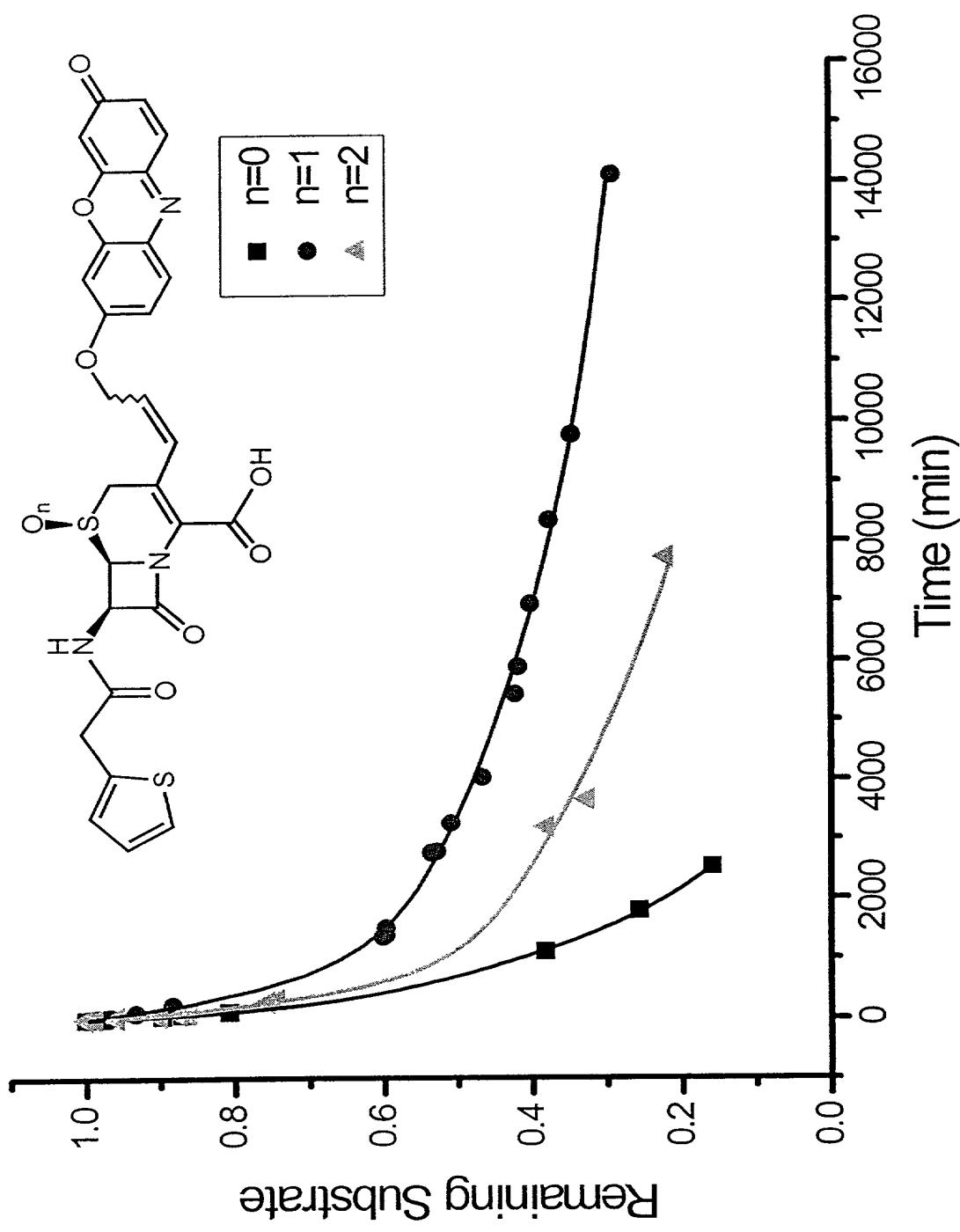
# Enzymatic fragmentation can take place to the new substrate



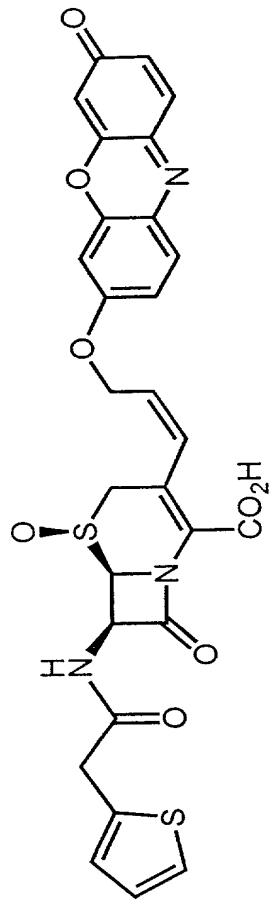
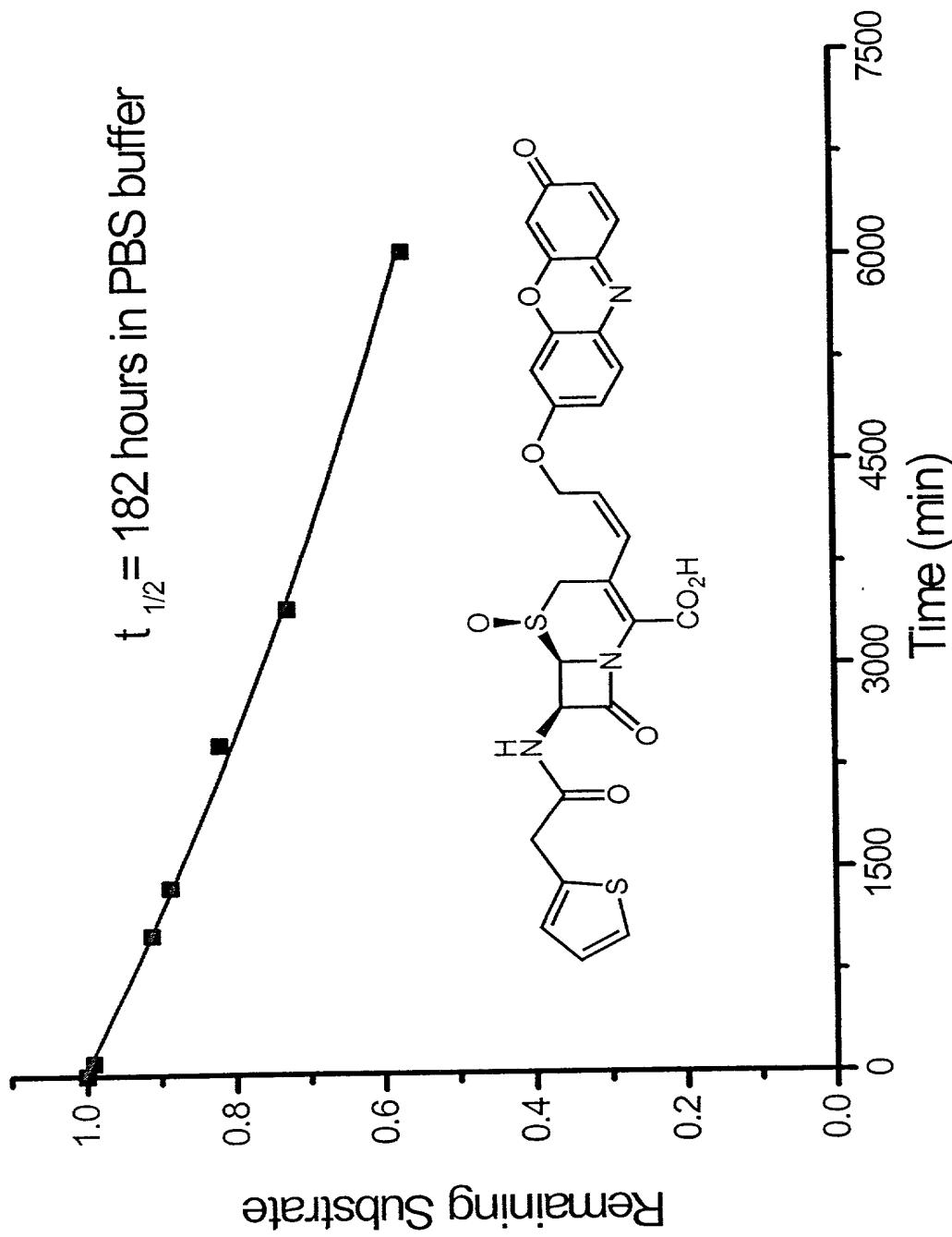
# Synthesis of RECTO

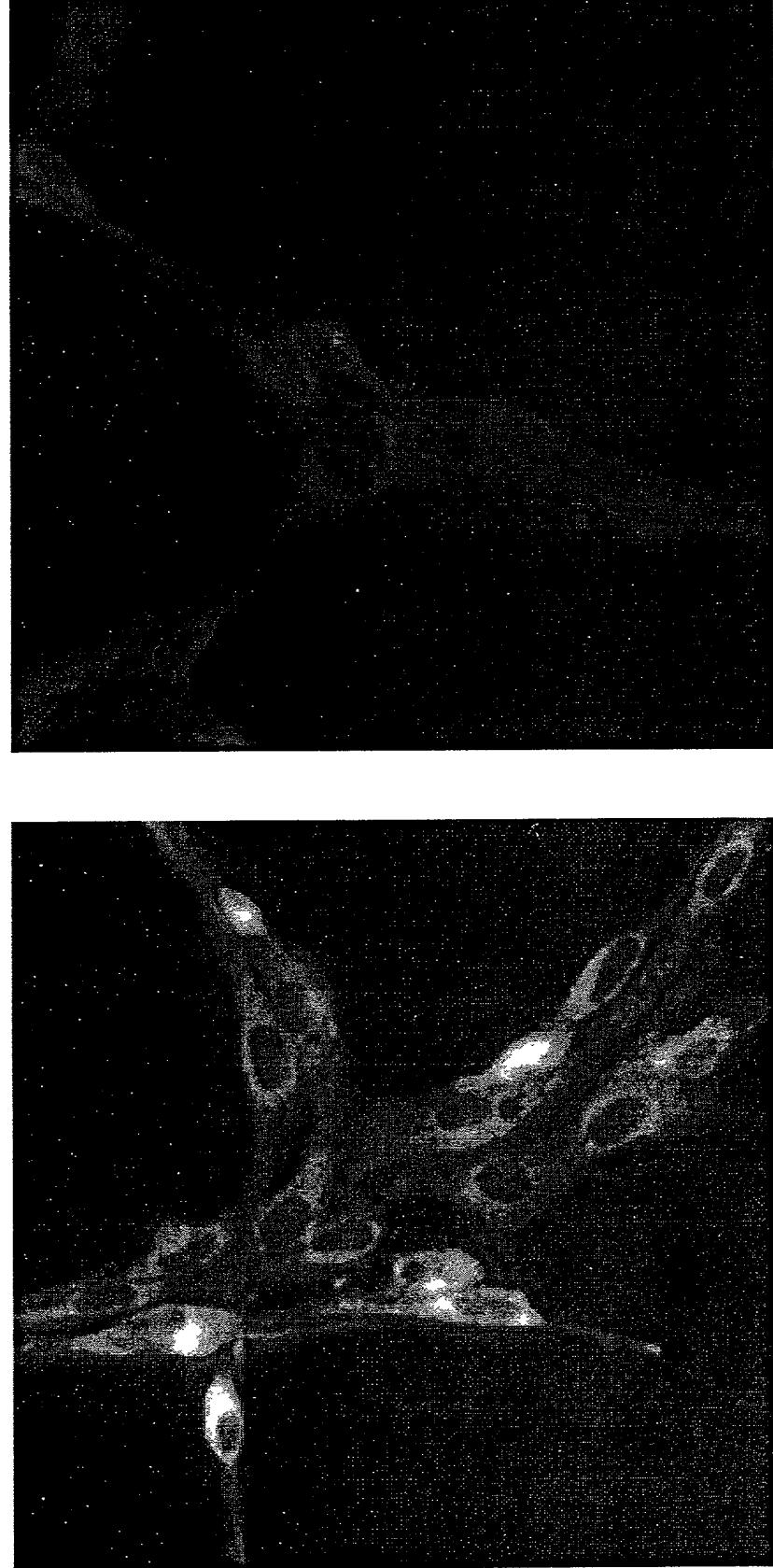
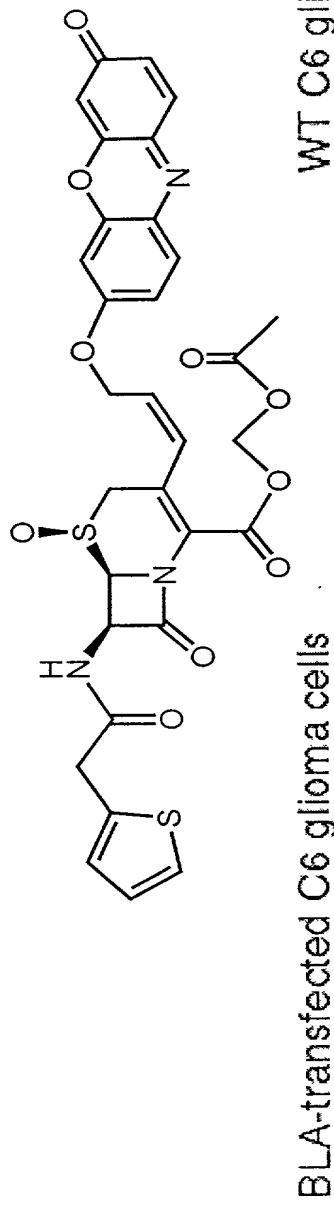


# Oxidation state of the sulfide affects stability of the substrate

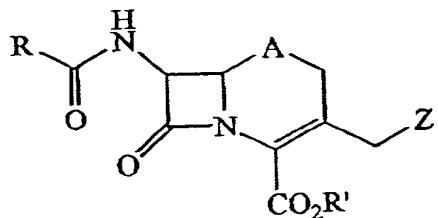


Sulfoxide increases substrate stability



Increased resorufin deposition in  $\beta$ -lactamase-transfected vs. wild type cells

cephalosporin-phenol ethers that we wish to claim:



Preferred R = benzyl, 2-thienylmethyl, or cyanomethyl; A = S or SO; R' = H or physiologically acceptable salts or ester groups.

where Z can be:

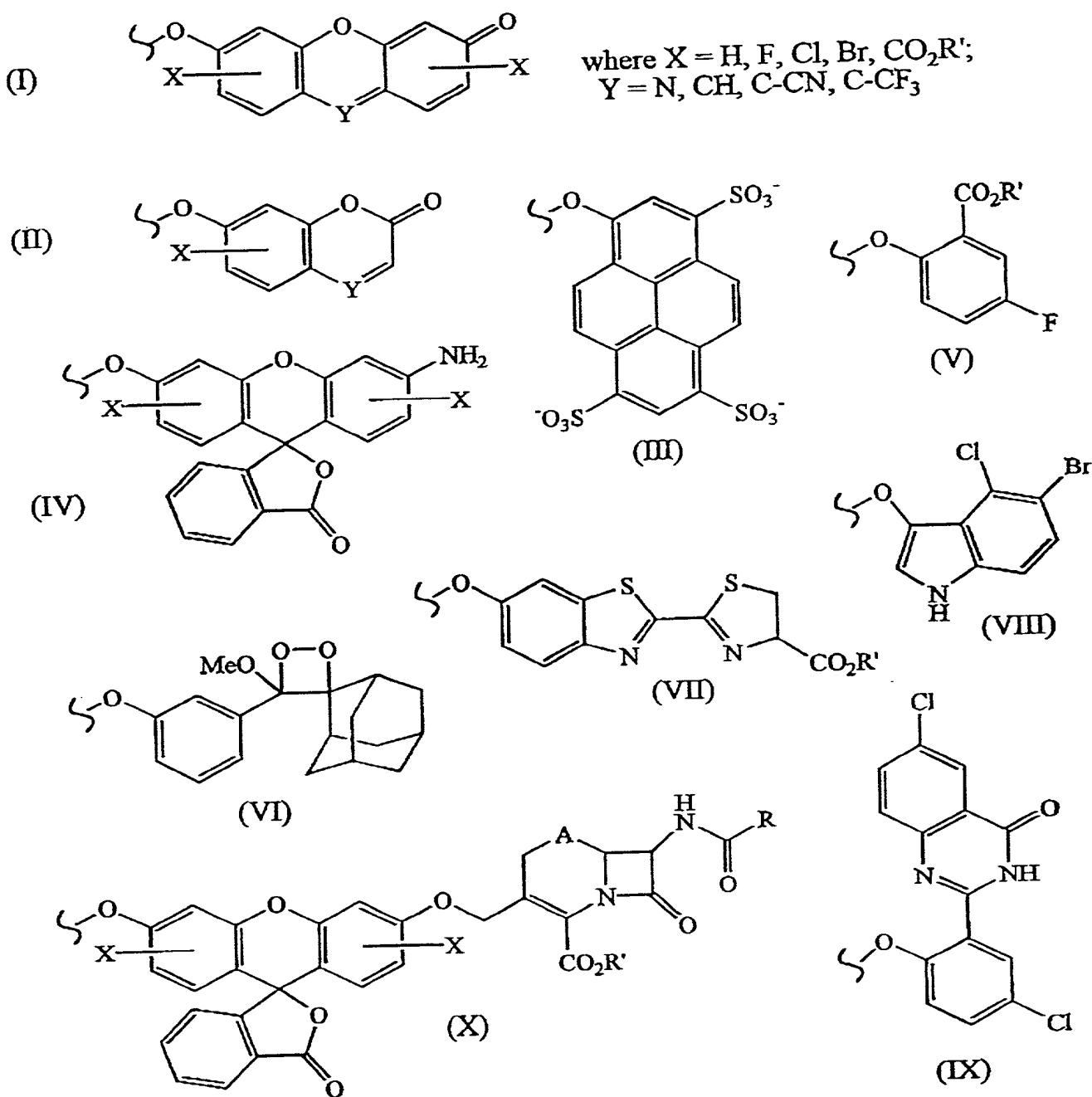


FIG. 7

Resorufin-cephalosporin cleaved by  $\beta$ -lactamase

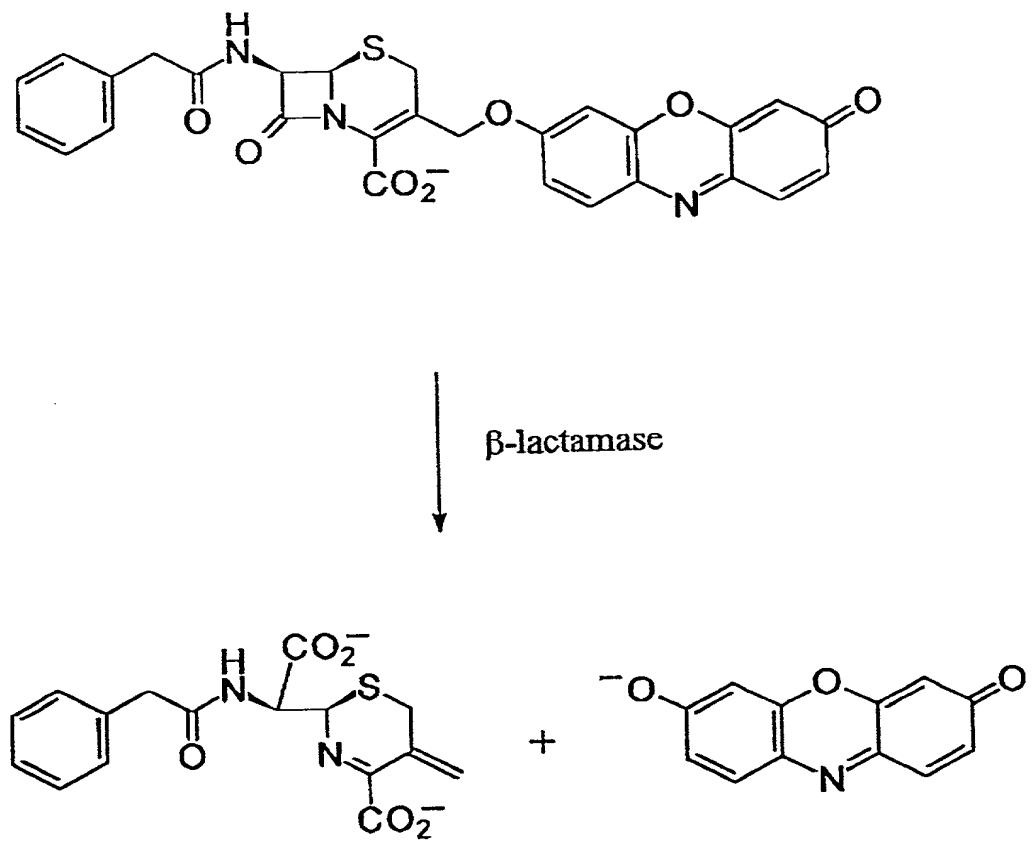
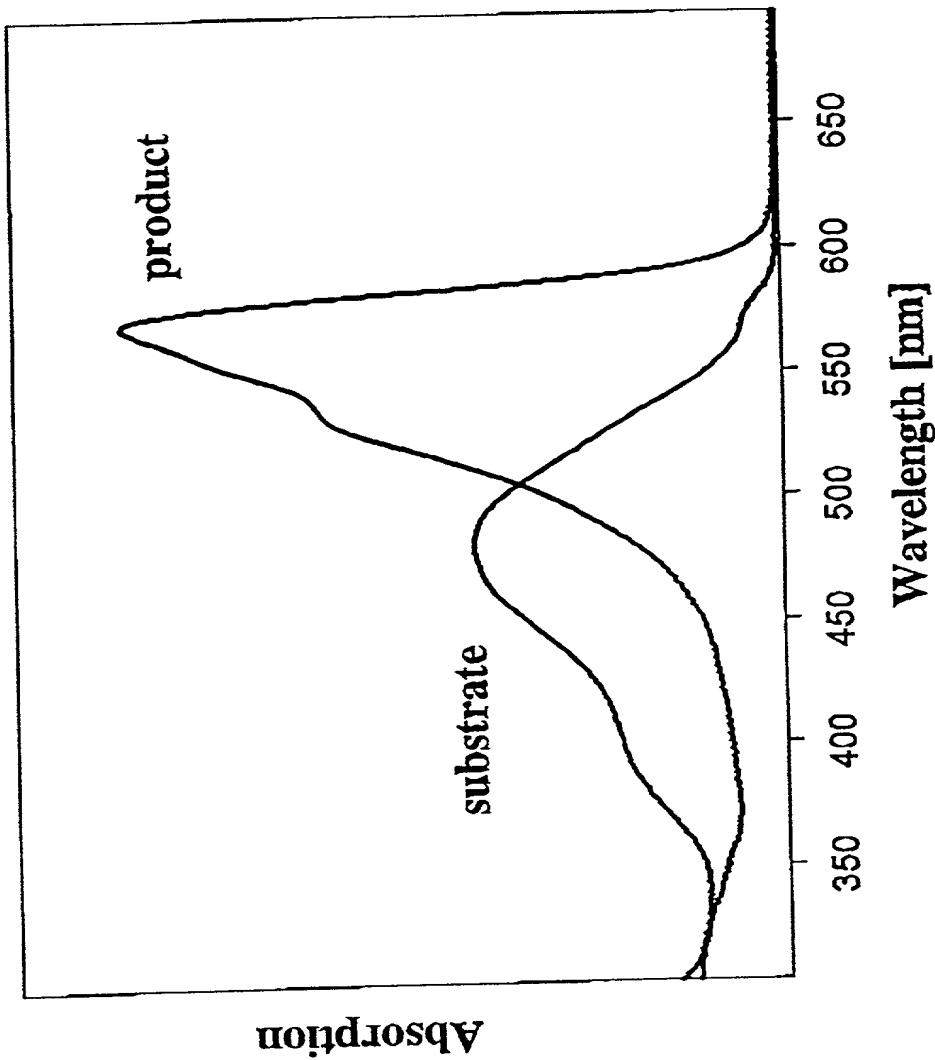


FIG. 8

FIG. 9

Absorption spectra of resorufin-cephalosporin  
before and after  $\beta$ -lactamase treatment



Fluorescence emission of resorufin-cephalosporin  
before and after  $\beta$ -lactamase treatment  
( excitation at 570 nm )

